

Germany's War Dead Are Cremated On Bloody Field of Battle at Liege

HOLLAND WILL PROTECT COUNTRY FROM INVASION

Belgian Soldiers Discover Plans of Dutch Forts In Uniform of German Boy Scout

All Hospitals Are Filled With Wounded—Com- bined French-English-Belgians Armies Will Assume the Offensive Against the Germans— Russians Are Scouring Baltic Sea

WAR BREVITIES

Maestricht, Holland.—Wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed in fighting at Liege described by German fugitives.

Over each heap a short funeral service was conducted, and military salutes were given.

London.—St. Petersburg dispatch to the Post says the Russian fleet is actively scouring the Baltic Sea.

Washington.—Reports that Great Britain has forbidden the landing of all foreigners on her shores.

Suggested that any order issued by the British authorities in all probability would not be enforced against neutral foreigners desiring to land temporarily.

Cologne.—Spire of the Cologne Cathedral and other cathedrals in Germany have been transformed into well-equipped aeroplane defense stations.

Brussels.—Ten thousand German cavalry with Gatling guns and followed by infantry operating between Tongres and St. Trond.

London.—"All forts surrounding Liege remain intact. Each fort thus far has been able to resist the frequent attacks of the German investing force."

Clashes between the Austrians and Russians of minor importance. Shanghai dispatch says 45,000 Japanese soldiers have embarked on transports.

Copenhagen dispatch announces that Russian mobilization is complete.

Several Australian warships joined the British squadron in East Asiatic waters.

Recruiting goes on in London for over-seas services.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Maestricht, Holland.—The wholesale cremation of the bodies of German soldiers killed in the fighting before Liege is described by German fugitives who have crossed the frontier into Holland. For two or three successive nights after the fearful carnage around the forts of Liege the Germans collected their dead and piled them in heaps of 20 or 30 each for incineration. The officers explained to the men that it was necessary to burn the bodies in order to prevent them from becoming a menace to the living, and that there was nothing disrespectful to those who had died for their country in thus disposing of their remains. Over each heap a short funeral service was conducted, and military salutes were given by firing parties. In cases where the dead were lying close to Belgian forts for this process the bodies were dragged under cover of darkness and pitched into the River Meuse, to float seaward. Sanitary conditions probably were not the sole reason for removing the dead as rapidly as possible. German officers realized that the sight of so many victims might have demoralized the German troops as they advanced to fresh attacks.

Brussels.—The belief is growing that Germany will violate Dutch neutrality as a preparatory step to attacking Antwerp. Belgian soldiers have discovered complete plans of the Dutch fortresses at Maestricht concealed in the uniform of a German boy scout from Aix la Chapelle, where Emperor William has established headquarters. The boy scout, affected illness, staggered into the Belgian Red Cross station beyond Liege and begged treatment for severe internal wounds. Surgeons who examined him found nothing wrong physically, but owing to his suspicious behavior he was subjected to search. The war minister now hears Holland is fully convinced of Germany's probable intentions and determined to protect her shores.

Hostilities begin between German soldiers and the Belgian cavalry outside the city of Liege.

London.—A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says that a small German ship of the Parus type was riddled with shot and brought to the ground near Czenstochow, Russian Poland. Its occupants, four German officers, were killed.

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BRITAIN'S WAR SECRETARY



WARNING TO AMERICANS

Not To Pay Exorbitantly in Order To Send Money.

Paris.—Americans who have relatives in Europe should be warned against the extortionate charges made for the cable transfer of money. The monetary situation in France is by no means desperate and does not warrant the charges of 30 and in some cases 60 per cent which have been exacted. Mail is apparently being handled satisfactorily and checks on prominent American banks in Paris are being honored at their face value.

It must also be stated that everything is being done to help Americans temporarily in trouble. The French population is exceedingly hospitable to United States visitors. Owing to the disorganization of railroads, transportation is difficult and in many cases baggage is held up. Some discomfort is unquestionably felt by many, but in France at least the personal safety of all Americans is absolutely guaranteed.

NEUTRALITY DISCUSSIONS

Fail To Keep French Reserves From Pouring Into New York.

Washington.—Neutrality discussions regarding the clearance from American ports of foreign vessels has not affected the steady stream of French reserves pouring into New York with the full co-operation of the consuls throughout the country. M. Bergerard, who is handling the work from Washington, stated that another ship of the French line would leave within a week with additional nationals returning to enlist or fill places in the territorial forces. The French Embassy will reopen here as soon as Ambassador Jusserand, who has been delayed abroad in securing passage, can return to this country. It is believed that Mme. Jusserand will stay in France and join with the other French women in the organization of hospital work and general care of the wounded.

WEALTH OF THE RUSSIANS

Seized By the Germans, Totals \$250,000,000—Kaiser Aids Red Cross.

London.—A news dispatch from Berlin says the Russian funds seized by the German government in Berlin banks are said to total \$250,000,000. A special commission appointed by the government in Germany reports that the country has a sufficient stock of food to last for a year. Emperor William has given \$100,000 to the German Red Cross Society and a similar sum for the relief of the families of soldiers killed or wounded in the fighting.

RUSSIAN SABERS ARE USED

To Drive Back Austrians, Russian General Staff Reports.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian general staff announces that the Russian troops dislodged a large body of Austrian troops from the entrenched village of Zalotche, in Austria Galicia, to the southwest of Radiviloff, in the Russian province of Volhynia. The Russians sabred a section of the Fifteenth Austrian Lancers and the Thirty-third Austrian Landwehr fled in disorder.

The Austrian troops who previously had occupied Radiviloff hastily evacuated the place after the Russian success on Austrian territory. A telegram received here from Vilna says six car loads of German prisoners passed through that city on their way to the interior of Russia.

CLOSE PORTS OF NORTH EUROPE

FOLLOWING PLANTING OF MINES
—NEW DANGER CONFRONTS
TREASURE VESSELS.

SHIPS TO TAKE NO CHANCES

Germans Scattering Contact Mines Indiscriminately About the North Sea Are Reports Received.

Washington.—With Congress and the Administration exerting every effort to develop foreign commerce and to take advantage of the stoppage of industry in a large part of industrial and agricultural Europe, there suddenly came to this government a warning from Great Britain that it would be unsafe for merchant ships to enter the North Sea.

This admonition was delivered to Secretary Bryan by Councillor Barclay, of the British Embassy in Washington. Barclay communicated the following note to the State Department: "The Germans are scattering contact mines indiscriminately about the North Sea in the open sea, without regard to the consequences to merchantmen. Four large merchant ships were observed to pass within a mile of the mine field which sank H. M. S. Amphion. The waters of the North Sea must, therefore, be regarded as perilous in the last degree to merchant ships of all nations."

SIXTY DAYS TO TAKE PARIS

War Must End in Few Months or It Is Bound To Last For Years.

New York.—That the German army must be in possession of Paris within 60 days or else the German cause is a lost one is the belief of Congressman Herman A. Metz, former controller of New York City and proprietor of one of the largest importing firms doing business from here with the fatherland.

"I look for a big smash in a short time," Mr. Metz said. "Then perhaps they will call the thing off. For if the war is not ended within the next few months it is bound to last for years, and what its cost will be no man can tell. It was only a miracle that war between France and Germany was averted two years ago over the Moroccan question."

"When I was in Germany about the time they had that trouble I was a guest at a dinner at which some of the really important men of the empire were present. They told me just exactly what would bring about the situation that exists now. They even told me just how the nations would be lined up. It has all developed as they predicted and as they knew it would have to come out. They had it all arranged, even then that Belgium's neutrality would have to go by the board. The Germans told me it was the only way they could get down into France, and they knew at the time that England would seize it as a pretext and declare war to protect Belgium. They warned me then that England wanted to be put into the position of being forced into war, seemingly. They told me that was what I might look for when the situation finally came to a head."

UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

Investigating Reports of German Drilling in Chicago Suburb.

Chicago.—Federal authorities began an investigation of reports that German reservists are drilling in the suburb of Elmhurst. Seventy-five men were given lodgings at the Elmhurst Evangelical College, when having arrived here from various parts of the country expecting to be sent to Germany. It was found impossible to transport them.

Kurt Von Helwitz, German Consul at Chicago, has warned the Germans against drilling, but, according to information received at the office of the United States District Attorney, the warning has been disregarded. The law provides a penalty for \$3,000 fine and imprisonment for not more than three years for the offense.

OFFER IS WARMLY RECEIVED.

Rome.—President Wilson's offer of mediation in the European conflict is received warmly by the Italian government and will be heartily supported should the opportunity offer for its application. The offer of mediation has produced an excellent effect. Regret is expressed at the absence of the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, at such a critical time, but Secretary Jay, who enjoys the fullest confidence of those in official circles, is doing his utmost for the scheme.

BILLION TO SO. AMERICA

Will Do All in Their Power to Supply Necessaries For Other Countries.

Washington.—The European war has developed such a critical situation in South America that Director General John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, in his capacity as an international officer—that is, an officer of all the South American countries as well as of the United States—makes the following urgent appeal to the commercial and financial interests of the United States:

"As the executive officer of the Pan-American Union, the organization of the American republics devoted to the development of commerce, friendship, intercourse and good will among them all, I appeal to the banking, shipping, manufacturing, exporting and importing interests of the United States to give at this moment every possible aid and attention to the critical South American situation brought on by the European war. I also ask the newspapers, in both their editorial and news columns, to give all publicity possible to this matter, so that their constituents interested in this situation may be informed of their responsibility and opportunity."

"While everybody must profoundly regret that a condition of war and the sufferings of European nations engaged in a great conflict should in any way be exploited for the selfish gain of the United States, its business interests have a duty and responsibility in this crisis which must be met, even if it may bring them vast material benefits. Looking at the situation in a thoroughly unselfish way, it presents demands upon the United States from South America which can not be neglected, but which, if responded to in the right spirit, will be enormously beneficial to South America and the United States alike."

TAX MAY BE ASSESSED

Situation Such as Country Has Never Before Faced.

Washington.—The United States government is confronted with the possibility of a loss of more than \$200,000,000 in its annual income. It is a situation such as the country has never faced before, and Uncle Sam is wondering with his hand in his pocket what he is going to do about it. The financial emergency has arisen from the prospect of almost complete cessation of European commerce owing to the confiscation of war which is sweeping the old world and the consequent cutting off of the import duties which are so large a part of the nation's income.

So far as Uncle Sam can see, and he has not spoken officially about it, there is nothing for him to do save to impose certain taxes upon his people and ask them to help him pay the nation's bills. At the time of the war with Spain the government paid the expenses of the conflict by the imposition of a stamp tax on wines, liquors, beers, checks, deeds, stock transfers, telegrams, playing cards, insurance policies and patent medicines. The belief now is that a similar tax will have to be imposed if Uncle Sam is to come anywhere near balancing his voluminous books.

SLYNESS Baffles Her Foes.

German Cruisers Believed To Be In Dardanelles.

London.—The Admiralty and War Office Information Bureau gave out the following: "There is good reason to believe that the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben have taken refuge in the Dardanelles and will be dealt with according to international usage. "There also is good reason to believe that the mass of German troops on the western German frontier are distributed between Thionville (a fortified town in Lorraine, 17 miles north of Metz) and Liege, and that Lorraine is held comparatively lightly farther south."

"There is every indication that the Austrians have entered Alsace." According to international custom in time of war if the Goeben and Breslau have taken refuge in the Dardanelles they will be compelled to coal within 24 hours and put to sea or else be interned until the end of the war.

TO RESCUE STRANDED YANKEES

New York.—Two American steam yachts were being fitted out here for Atlantic trips into the war zone to rescue parties of Americans stranded abroad. One was the Alvina, owned by Thomas F. Cole; the other the Columbia, owned by J. H. Ladew, a wealthy New York leather merchant.

AMERICAN CITIZENS VOLUNTEER

Ottawa.—Colonel Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, said that he had received enough offers from American citizens in various parts of the United States to compose four companies to go to the front. A report has come from Los Angeles that 300 British citizens are ready to fight.

EUROPEAN WAR AND ITS EFFECT

ONE-HALF OF FOREIGN ELEMENT
IDLE IN ENTIRE INDUSTRIES
OF CINCINNATI.

TO SAVE LUMBER MARKET

Export Business Amounting to \$800,000 Per Year Has Been Closed Indefinitely, It Is Stated.

Cincinnati, O.—While one-half of the foreign residents of the colonies in Cincinnati rested without employment, the effect of the European war was felt in the active industries of Cincinnati. Forty-five men employed at St. Bernard by Theodor Erben Francke, lumber exporter, of Hamburg, Germany, lost their positions because of the European war. At the same time an export business which amounts to about \$800,000 a year was closed indefinitely.

As a direct result of these conditions and the fact that about 35 per cent of the lumber cut in the United States is exported, Alexander Schmidt, head of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, has called an informal meeting of the members. It is for the primary purpose of saving the lumber market of the United States, it is claimed. Unofficial information received indicated that 49 of the largest mills in the Mississippi Delta had been closed.

EUROPE WHEAT APPEAL

Deliveries Delayed on Account of the Breaking Out of Hostilities.

New York.—Despite appeals from Belgium and England for foodstuffs, particularly wheat, and their pledges to assume all war risks, some exporters here are trying to get out of unperformed contracts for deliveries which have been delayed on account of the breaking out of hostilities. At a meeting of the North American Grain Dealers' Association a committee of five, to be appointed by the association's president, was empowered to "take such measures as may be necessary to protect the interest of shippers in all matters affected by the present war."

A proposal that shipments of grain should not continue on contracts made before the war was the subject of a vigorous protest by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, which had received reports that further shipments on such contracts would not be made. Liverpool representatives told the dealers that they had assurances that exchange would be nearly normal within a week. If all American dealers should refuse to ship grain, they said, they would be working against the common good. Nevertheless, many of the American dealers felt that the unforeseen conditions warranted the cancellation of the contracts made prior to the beginning of hostilities. "Hostilities in Europe," read the preamble to the resolution authorizing the appointment of the committee, besides creating wholly abnormal conditions which render generally impossible the performance by buyers of the obligation of pre-existing contracts for the shipment of grain to the countries at war and the ports of certain adjacent countries also effectively prevent such shipments."

CANADA RUSHING MOBILIZATION

Of Her 22,000 Men Who Will Assist England.

Ottawa, Ont.—Within a week Col. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, hopes to have most of the 22,000 men who will make up the Canadian contingent which will go to the war, on the way to Valcartier, Que., the mobilizing center. Three regiments are already on the way. They are the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Strathcona Horse.

It has not yet decided whether these units will go to the seat of war. Recruiting will close for the overseas contingent Wednesday night and from the list of names sent in to the militia department the 22,000 men required will be picked without delay and will be rushed to the mobilizing center.

STERN WORK IS TO BE DONE.

London.—The Times editorially expressed the profound satisfaction of the British people that the cause for which they are fighting has the sympathy of their American kinsmen. The Times adds that the American people "are beginning to appreciate that the rise of Germany to the power and influence hitherto enjoyed by Great Britain would be a development inimical to American interests and a menace to the freedom of the United States as a world power."